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Archaeological  
Institute  
of America

GENERAL MEETING OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

DECEMBER 27-29, 1905

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THE Archaeological Institute of America held its seventh general meeting for the reading and discussion of papers at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, December 27-29, 1905, in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Philological Association and of the American Anthropological Association.

The Annual Meeting of the Council of the Institute was held on Thursday, December 28, at 9.30 A.M.; a Special Meeting of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens was held on Friday, December 29, at 7.30 P.M.; and the Annual Meeting of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome was held on Wednesday, December 27, at 11 A.M.

Cornell University invited all the visiting members of the Institute, the Managing Committees, and the Associations to luncheon in Sage College, as guests of the University, at 1 P.M. on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, December 27, 28, and 29.

On Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock, the Institute and the Philological Association held a Joint Session, at which the President of the Institute presided. President Schurman, of Cornell University, gave a brief address of welcome, after which Professor Herbert Weir Smyth, President of the American Philological Association, delivered an address on *Aspects of Greek Conservatism*, which will be published in the *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*, 1906. After the Joint Session,

President Schurman gave a reception at his house, to which all were invited.

The Town and Gown Club of Ithaca extended the privileges of its Club House to all visiting members of the Institute, the Managing Committees, and the Associations, and on the evening of December 28 gave a Smoker at the Club House, to which all were invited.

A resolution was passed, thanking the authorities of Cornell University, and of the Town and Gown Club of Ithaca, and especially President Schurman, ex-President Andrew D. White, and Professor H. C. Elmer, for the hospitable reception given to the Institute and the excellent provision made for the comfort of the visiting members.

There were, besides the Joint Session of Wednesday evening, five sessions, at which addresses and papers, many of which were illustrated by means of the stereopticon, were presented. The brief abstracts of the papers which follow were, with few exceptions, furnished by the authors.

#### WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27. 3 P.M.

Professor Thomas Day Seymour, President of the Institute, presided.

1. Professor Joseph C. Hoppin, of Washington, *A Panathenaic Amphora with the Name of the Archon Theophrastus*.

This unpublished amphora was found near Naples and was acquired by me in 1899. Except for a slight fracture of the rim, it is intact and in splendid condition. It measures 80 cm. in height. On the obverse is the usual figure of Athena Promachos, to right between two columns each supporting a figure, — that on the left an Athena with some object in her hand, perhaps the tiller of a vessel; that on the right a Zeus, the torso bare, holding a sceptre in the right hand and a figure of Nike in the left. Beside the right-hand column, in *kionedon* form, the inscription ΘΕΙΦΠΑΞΤΟΞ ΗΡΧΕ; beside that on the left the other inscription, also in *kionedon* form, ΤΟΝ ΑΘΕΝΕΘΕΝ ΑΘΛΟΝ. No trace of the Ω is to be found in either inscription.

On the reverse is an athletic scene, two boxers, a paidotribes, and

a female figure leaning against a column, identified by the inscription ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΞ beside her head as the personification of the Olympian Games. The face, which is done in white paint, has suffered abrasion, so that the features are no longer recognizable.

Twelve names of archons are now known to us, preserved on whole vases or fragments, and ranging in date from 367 to 312 B.C. The name on our vase also occurs on a very similar amphora in the Louvre, and there can be little doubt that we have to date our amphora to the archonship of Theophrastus, 313-312 B.C., which is also the date of the vase in the Louvre. The Louvre amphora comes from the Cyrenaica (Benghazi) and ours from Italy, so that it is perhaps permissible to believe that in the games held at Athens in 313 B.C. victories were won by an athlete from Berenice and one from Capua (the probable source of our vase).

The figures on the columns of the obverse are similar in character to the symbolic figures on the later tetradrachms of Athens. It is also possible that they may be attempts to reproduce two statues in the Peiraeus, a Zeus with sceptre and Nike, and an Athena with a spear (Paus. I, I, 3; Pliny, *N.H.* XXXIV, 74), usually attributed to Cephisodotus.

The really unique feature of the vase is the figure of Olympias on the reverse, undoubtedly the first actual representation of such a figure preserved to us, the only other one being on a coin of Acarnania (Imhoof-Blumer, *Münzen Akarnaniens*, 63), but of a later date and different in character. The best-known instance in antiquity was the portrait of Alcibiades, by Aglaophon or Aristophon (Satyrus *ap. Athen. Deipn.* XII, 534 d), where the hero was represented as being crowned by Olympias and Pythias. There cannot, however, be any good reason for assuming that the figure on the vase was suggested in any way by the portrait, the attitude of the two figures being obviously different.

This amphora, from its intrinsic interest as well as its beauty and perfect condition, may be safely reckoned as one of the very finest specimens of the Greek vase-painter's art in this country, and fully the equal of any Panathenaic amphora in a European museum.

2. Professor Alice Walton, of Wellesley College, *An Unpublished Amphora and Eye Cylix, signed by Amasis, in the Boston Museum.*

The amphora (*Report of the Trustees*, 1901, p. 32) resembles the other two signed amphorae in shape and general scheme of decora-

tion. It is brilliant in color, as the glaze has a strikingly metallic lustre and the fine incisions are accentuated by a white filling; purple and white are used freely. The vase is signed AMAΣΙΣ ΜΕΓΟΙΕΣΕΝ, and the figures are all inscribed. The drawing is accurate in detail and care is shown, especially in the form of the letters, articulations, variety of arrangement of hair, and elaborate ornament on dress and armor, while more than mechanical draughtsmanship is displayed in pose and in action and balance in composition, which are not equalled in the other vases attributed to Amasis. The usual characteristics of Amasis's work are repeated here,—the hooked hair, the single-line spears, form of quiver, scabbard, and earring, and the same ornamental elements. Special features are the helmet of Achilles, with crest in form of a serpent, and the bald and wrinkled forehead of Phoenix. The composition of the reverse, Delivery of Arms to Achilles in presence of Phoenix, is vertical, and yet expressing greater action than other vertical compositions of Amasis; while the obverse, Rape of the Tripod in presence of Hermes, is very spirited, and proves Amasis capable of free, natural drawing. The great excellence of the paintings is in their action and balance.

The two fragments of the eye cylix bear a bit of drapery too small for description and the inscription AMAΣΙΣ ΕΓΟΙΕΣΕΝ.

### 3. Professor Paul Baur, of Yale University, *The Pedimental Groups of the Hekatompedon on the Acropolis*.

A discussion of the Wiegand-Schrader reconstruction of the pedimental figures of the Hekatompedon on the Acropolis (Wiegand, *Die archaische Poros-Architektur der Akropolis zu Athen*, 1904) and a criticism of Furtwängler's new reconstruction (*Sitzungsberichte der kgl. Bayer. Akademie der Wissenschaften*, 1905, pp. 433-466). The writer tries to prove that Furtwängler's arguments are not convincing.

### 4. Professor William K. Prentice, of Princeton University, *Magic on Lintels and Amulets*.

Most of the Greek inscriptions of Syria, from the early part of the fourth century of our era on, have an apparently religious character. Many of them are on tombs, many on churches; but the majority are on dwelling-houses. Moreover, it is impossible to dissociate these inscriptions from the apparently religious symbols which are found everywhere in the same region. The main purpose

of both inscriptions and symbols was to avert evil from the buildings. Hence they were generally carved upon the lintels or frames of doorways, where evil spirits naturally enter. This custom is older than Christianity. The magical character of some inscriptions is evident, as, for example, + ὁ δεσπότης ἡμῶν Ἰ(ησοῦ)ς Χ(ριστό)ς, ὁ Υἱός, ὁ Λόγος τ(οῦ) Θε(ο)ῦ, ἐνθάδε [κ]ατοικεῖ· μηδὲν ἰστίω κακόν. That many of the inscriptions have the same magical value is established by a comparison of the house lintels with amulets where the same phrases and symbols occur. On lintels and amulets there is found a strange mingling of paganism, Judaism, and Christianity; also a group of letters is sometimes represented by another group, having a totally different meaning or no meaning at all, the sum of the numerical values of the letters, however, being the same. This paper will appear in full in this *Journal*.

#### THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28. 3 P.M.

Joint Meeting of the Institute, the American Philological Association, and the American Anthropological Association.

Professor Herbert Weir Smyth, President of the American Philological Association, presided.

Dr. Andrew D. White, ex-President of Cornell University, gave a brief address of welcome.

Archaeological papers were read as follows :

1. Professor Allan Marquand, of Princeton University, *The Dome of SS. Sergius and Bacchus at Constantinople*.

This church, of considerable interest in the history of architecture, has suffered quite as much through misrepresentation by historians of architecture as by Turkish restoration. Its plan has been described as unsymmetrical; by others, as very symmetrical. This dome has been described as poised on pendentives, and as having no pendentives whatever; as having a dome with windows, and as having neither dome nor windows. The form of the dome has been described by some as having eight, and by others as having sixteen compartments. These compartments are compared by some to those of regular polygonal or cloistered domes; by others as curved, so as to give to the exterior the form of a melon. The descriptions given by Choisy, *L'art de bâtir chez les Byzantins*, and by Lethaby, *Mediaeval Art*, appear to be more accurate than those of Salzenberg.

2. Professor Frank B. Tarbell, of the University of Chicago, *The Form of the Chlamys*.

By a combination of monumental and literary evidence, especially Plutarch, *Alexander*, § 26, the chlamys is shown to have had a four-cornered shape; the upper edge straight, the two sides straight and making obtuse angles with the upper edge, the lower edge curvilinear. The paper will be published in full in *Classical Philology*.

3. Professor Elmer T. Merrill, of Trinity College, Connecticut, *On the Date of Notitia and Curiosum*.

The paper subjected the extant evidence to a careful examination, leading to the following conclusions. All that can be reasonably inferred from present evidences concerning the date of the *Notitia* is that it had a common source with the *Curiosum* in a statistical document which assumed, probably in 314 A.D., or within a year of that date in either direction, the form from which, before 334 A.D., or at most very soon thereafter, a copy was made, which was later interpolated from a gradual accumulation of glosses, one of which can be assigned to the year 334, or to a time very soon thereafter. When all these glosses were accumulated, and whether or not in a single generation of the manuscript, cannot now be determined; but at most, only a few manuscript generations separate the Constantinian "source" from the (lost but copied) Speyer manuscript of the *Notitia* of the eighth or ninth century. Similarly, all that can be reasonably affirmed concerning the date of the *Curiosum* is that another copy of the Constantinian "source" was made in, or very soon after, 357 A.D., which copy, with the gradual accumulation of a few desultory glosses (one of which can be assigned to the year 357 A.D., or to a time very shortly thereafter), was the ancestor, not many manuscript generations removed, of our *Curiosum* of the eighth century. It is of course conceivable that the archetype of either *Curiosum* or *Notitia* may have been, not a copy of the manuscript of 314 A.D., but that manuscript itself; but in this case the copy which served as the archetype of the sister document must have been made before the process of interpolation had fairly begun.

4. Professor Franz Boas, of Columbia University, *Philological Aspects of Problems of American Anthropology and Archaeology*.

The author emphasized the advantages to be gained by the association of well-trained philologists with those engaged in anthropological research.

5. Mr. Edgar L. Hewitt, of New Mexico Normal University, *The Preservation of American Antiquities; Progress during the Past Year; Proposed Legislation.*

The hopes and purposes of those who are interested in the preservation of American antiquities, the steps they have taken and the results achieved were briefly explained.

The paper by Professor Jesse B. Carter, of Princeton University, *Abstract Deities in Ancient Roman Religion*, was not strictly archaeological in character.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29. 9.30 A.M.

Professor Thomas Day Seymour, President of the Institute, presided.

1. Dr. George H. Chase, of Harvard University, *Some Unpublished Terra-cotta Figures in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.*

Among the recent acquisitions of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts are eight excellent specimens of archaic genre figures, as follows: (1) woman kneading bread; (2) workman cooking; (3) seated old man, holding a bunch of grapes and a pomegranate before a small child; (4) aged woodman cooking; (5) woman grating cheese into a large dish; (6) woman and girl watching a pot set upon a tripod; (7) woman sacrificing at a small altar; (8) barber.

All the figures are very well preserved, and some (Nos. 3, 4, and 7) are unique among archaic genre types. All probably came from tombs, like most of the examples of this class. Yet tombs are not the only finding-places of such figures; they have been found as offerings in temples; and in general, it seems clear that genre types and hieratic types existed side by side from very early times. During the archaic period, the hieratic types preponderate. In the fourth and third centuries, the genre types gain the upper hand. The history of coroplastic art during the intervening "great" period is obscure; but it is probable that the two tendencies were then in conflict, with the figures drawn from daily life gradually preponderating over the hieratic types.

This paper will be published in *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*, 1906.



2. Professor Esther B. Van Deman, of the Woman's College, Baltimore, *The Imperial Atrium Vestae*.

The purpose of the investigation of the *Atrium Vestae*, made during the years 1901-03, was twofold: to prepare a more exact plan of the Atrium, into which should be incorporated the new walls, when published; and, secondly, to reconstruct, from a study of the walls, the *Atria* of the different periods.

The plan then made will be published later.

The main periods of construction, as shown by the walls themselves, were found to be five. Following the destruction of the Republican building in the fire of Nero, the first Imperial Atrium—of but half the size, however, of the later structure—was built by Nero himself.

A little later, after the partial destruction of the building, again by fire, it was rebuilt in a modified form by Domitian.

By Hadrian were built the group of rooms at the east end, which have been held to be the earliest of all, and a small group on the south side.

The spaces left vacant—to the west, and on either side of the group of rooms on the east—were filled in by the Antonines. At this time, the upper stories, of which certain rooms remain along the *Nova Via*, were built.

The Atrium suffered much in the fire during the reign of Commodus. By Septimius Severus, or rather by his wife, Julia Domna, the whole west end, and possibly other portions of the structure, were rebuilt almost from the ground. By her, also, the court was extended to the present length.

3. Professor Howard Crosby Butler, of Princeton University, *The Tychaion at iṣ-Ṣanamên as a Prototype of Early Churches in Syria*.

At iṣ-Ṣanamên (*Aere*), in the northern part of the plain of the Haurân, the Princeton Expedition found a temple, which, according to a Greek inscription above its portal, was a tychaion, built in the twelfth year of the Emperor Commodus (192 A.D.).

The temple, which is well preserved, is a square structure, with an apse flanked by side chambers, in two stories, one of which connects with the apse by a narrow doorway. In plan and in superstructure, this building is a prototype of the smaller and older churches of Syria; the apse corresponding to a semicircular presby-

terium, the side chambers to the prothesis and diaconicum, which in the Haurân have two stories. With a change of orientation, and with the addition of interior transverse arches for a stone roof, this temple could not be distinguished from the typical churches of the Haurân, except by the classic character of its rich interior decoration; for the churches are plain. To convert the tychaion into a typical church of northern or eastern central Syria, it would be necessary only to lengthen the nave, reduce the height of the side walls, and insert longitudinal arches for the support of a clearstory and wooden roofs. The earliest dated church found by the expedition in the Haurân bears the date 345 A.D., the oldest dated church discovered in northern Syria is dated 372 A.D., the one 127, the other 180 years later than the tychaion.

4. Dr. Caroline L. Ransom, of Bryn Mawr College, *Chronological Survey of the Forms of Egyptian Stools, Chairs, and Couches.*

The paper was accompanied by twenty-two lantern slides, showing typical designs. Egyptian furniture is most conveniently classified according to the forms of supports. While legs of rectangular section or of the appearance of turned work are not unknown, the supports carved to represent bulls' or lions' legs are most common. Couches and stools with bulls' legs are the earliest forms, but even in the Old Kingdom the stool with lions' legs is introduced. In the New Empire the lions' legs completely supersede the older form of support for all chairs and couches. The front supports of the seat or couch imitate the forelegs of the bull or lion, and the back legs of the piece of furniture are carved in the form of the animal's hind legs. Perhaps many of the extant small bulls' legs of wood and ivory, which are commonly ascribed to small boxes and caskets, may be derived from models of chairs and couches. In the New Empire, high-backed chairs are much more prevalent than earlier. There is a general tendency toward increased comfort seen also in the curve of the back of the chairs and the hollowing out of the seat. Vertical and diagonal braces form a kind of truss-work between the rounds and rails of many New Empire chairs and stools. New Empire couches with lions' legs, such as the couch found by Mr. Davis in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings, and illustrated in the *Century Magazine* for November of the current year, were shown to have footboards but no headboards. This is clear on the evidence of terra-cotta models of figures reclining on couches of the

type in question, for the feet of the reclining person are toward the one rail of the couch, and the person's head is supported on a head-rest at the other end of the couch, where there is no rail.

5. Mr. Bert Hodge Hill, of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, *Notes on the Hekatompodon Inscription* (I. G. I, Suppl. p. 138).

A study of the better preserved of the two stones on which the Hekatompodon inscription is cut has found places for all the fragments hitherto scattered except *r* and *fgh*. The upper part of the stone differs (minutely but uniformly) from the lower in the spacing of lines and columns, and in the size of letters and marks of punctuation. In those particulars the upper part is exactly like slab 11. This first part of 1 does not contain the preamble of the whole inscription, as has heretofore been assumed, but rather the end of the main decree, where are found preserved parts of four of the ten letters of the archon's name that confirm Kirchhoff's reading, Philokrates (485-484 B.C.). On the lower part of the slab are then certain supplementary provisions for which the stone-cutter found room only by slightly less generous spacing than he had used for the main decree. It is probable that fragment 11 *y* belongs at the foot of slab 1, and that the final two lines of both 1 and 11 are to be read as Kirchhoff proposed for 11, except that 1 had here probably thirty-nine columns instead of thirty-eight. Since the order of the two slabs was that above indicated, of course their numbers should be reversed, slab 1 being now that in which mention is made of the Hekatompodon.

In this paper, which will be published in full in this *Journal*, conjectural readings were proposed only where necessary to justify the positions assigned to fragments not actually joining.

6. Dr. Arthur S. Cooley, Auburndale, Mass., *Archaeological Notes*.

Slides from recent photographs by himself, and brief comments illustrating the restoration of the western end of the Erechtheum, this summer's excavations at Corinth, the newly restored Lion of Chaeroneia, the destruction of the oldest temple in the precinct of Athena Pronaia at Delphi last spring by rocks fallen from the cliffs, and the production of the *Antigone* at the Archaeological Congress at Athens, in April last, in the Stadium.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29. 3 P.M.

Professor J. R. Sittlington Sterrett, of Cornell University, presided.

1. Dr. David M. Robinson, of Johns Hopkins University, *Terra-cottas and Ointment Vases found at Corinth in 1902.*

In 1902 several terra-cottas and ointment vases were found at Corinth. The principal archaic types of terra-cottas were horse and rider, a column-like figure, a draped female figure in relief, made in a flat mould, and a female mask. Among the terra-cottas of a later period were the right leg and part of the torso of a male figure, a small Corinthian capital, a calf's head, the head of a youthful female figure, a comic actor's mask, a mask of Dionysus, a beautiful female head with topknot like that of the Capitoline Aphrodite, a caricature head of a bald old man, etc. The most interesting perhaps was a thin relief, representing a nude girl beside a λουτήρ, which rests on a short fluted column.

Among the ointment vases were a small owl painted in early Corinthian style, a helmeted head (perhaps the oldest of the type), a squatting manikin of the "drinking satyr" type, a siren, a reclining ram, and reclining hares. These types probably originated in Corinth.

This paper will be published in full in this *Journal*.

2. Gorham P. Stevens, of New York, *The East Wall of the Erechtheum.*

The speaker explained the methods by which he had identified certain mouldings as belonging to window casings and had determined that the windows to which they belonged were in the east front of the Erechtheum, one at each side of the door. With the exception of the decoration of the lintel, the appearance of the entire eastern wall is now known. The paper is published in full in the current number of this *Journal*, above pp. 47-71.

3. Miss Edith H. Hall, of Bryn Mawr, Pa., *The Designs of Cretan Bronze-Age Vases.*

The English excavators in Crete have divided Cretan bronze-age pottery into three periods, Early, Middle, and Late, each of which is again subdivided into three periods. These nine periods may be designated E<sub>1</sub>, E<sub>2</sub>, E<sub>3</sub>, M<sub>1</sub>, M<sub>2</sub>, M<sub>3</sub>, L<sub>1</sub>, L<sub>2</sub>, L<sub>3</sub>. During the first two of

these nine periods, the decoration of vases was accomplished largely by surface polishing and by incisions. Painted designs, when they occur, as well as the incised designs, are of the simplest linear-geometric character. In the  $E_3$  period curvilinear ornament appears. Among these curvilinear designs are a few ornaments which attempt to picture natural forms by combining curvilinear elements, but not by closely imitating nature. During the  $M_1$  and  $M_2$  periods these conventional flowers multiply. Beside them appear purely decorative designs made with no imitative purpose. In the  $M_3$  period a purely naturalistic style derived directly from nature appears, and continues to be practised through the  $L_1$  and into the  $L_2$  periods. In the  $L_2$  period conventionalized naturalistic forms begin, and in the  $L_3$  period these entirely supersede the freer and more naturalistic style of the preceding period, until at the end of the bronze age all artistic inspiration seems to have died out. The following different kinds of designs are to be observed in Cretan bronze-age vases: (1) conventional, (2) conventional naturalistic, (3) naturalistic, (4) conventionalized naturalistic, (5) purely decorative, (6) mixed, (7) sacral.

4. Dr. Charles H. Weller, of Yale University, *The Evidence for Strabo's Travels in Greece*.

The evidence for the investigation of the question as to Strabo's travels in Greece is to be found in his *Helladica*, Books VIII–X of his *Geography*. This work, both in plan and in execution, is almost wholly of literary origin. With one exception,—his account of Corinth,—no part of it betrays a positive trace of Strabo's personal observation of the sites which he mentions or contains material which could not have been taken from the writings of his predecessors. Furthermore, a detailed examination of the text reveals upwards of thirty cases of avowed or manifest borrowing, or of misstatement in matters in which personal observation would be expected. These instances, and the vague nature of Strabo's accounts, corroborate most strongly the view of Niese (*Rheinisches Museum*, XXXII, p. 281; *Hermes*, XIII, p. 43; cf. Vogel, *Philologus*, XLI, p. 516) that Strabo had visited no other place in Greece except Corinth. His statements are, therefore, to be received very cautiously in archaeological research.

At the meeting of the American Philological Association, Thursday morning, December 28, two papers of archaeological interest were read:

1. Professor Allan Marquand, of Princeton University, *The Terms "Cyma recta" and "Cyma reversa."*

The Greek terms *κῦμα* and *κυμάριον* and the Latin *cymatium* were used to designate crowning mouldings irrespective of the form. The great architects of the Italian Renaissance maintained this significance for the terms *cimatio*, *cimagine*, *cimasa*, but introduced under the term *gola* the formal distinction between a *gola diritta* and a *gola reversa*. French and German writers of modern times are inclined to a specifically national terminology, whereas English writers more uniformly use the terms *cyma recta* and *cyma reversa*. These terms occur in 1715, in Leoni's translation of *The Architecture of Palladio*, as *cima recta* and *reversa*; in 1762, in Stuart and Revett's *Antiquities of Athens*, as *cyma recta* and *reversa*. The word *cyma* has thus come to be generally recognized as a Latin noun, although not known to have been used by the ancients in an architectural sense.

2. Dr. David M. Robinson, of Johns Hopkins University, *Ancient Sinope.*

The author visited Sinope in 1903, and besides collecting many inscriptions (published in *Am. J. Arch.* 1905, pp. 294-333), made a general study of the site, the results of which were briefly set forth in this paper. The history and the cults of Sinope were also briefly treated.

The following members of the Institute were registered as in attendance at the General Meeting :

Of the Baltimore Society :

Dr. David M. Robinson, Johns Hopkins University; Miss Esther B. Van Deman, The Woman's College; Professor Harry L. Wilson, Johns Hopkins University.

Of the Boston Society :

Professor Louis F. Anderson, Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.; Mr. Charles P. Bowditch, Boston; Professor Angie Clara Chapin, Wellesley College; Dr. George H. Chase, Harvard University; Dr. Arthur S. Cooley, Auburndale; Mr. B. H. Hill, Boston Museum of Fine Arts; Professor George E. Howes, Williams College; Professor John C. Kirtland, Jr., Phillips Exeter Academy; Professor H. W. Magoun, Cambridge; Dr. Charles Peabody, Cam-

bridge; Dr. George J. Pfeiffer, Watertown; Professor Herbert Weir Smyth, Harvard University; Professor Alice Walton, Wellesley College; Professor John H. Wright, Harvard University.

Of the Chicago Society :

Mr. Allison V. Armour, Princeton, N.J.; Professor Demarchus C. Brown, Butler College; Professor Frank B. Tarbell, University of Chicago.

Of the Cleveland Society :

Professor Clarence P. Bill, Western Reserve University; Professor Harold N. Fowler, Western Reserve University; Professor Samuel Ball Platner, Western Reserve University.

Of the Connecticut Society :

Professor Frank C. Babbitt, Trinity College; Mr. Sherwood O. Dickerman, New Haven; Dr. George D. Kellogg, Princeton University; Dr. George G. MacCurdy, Yale University; Professor Tracy Peck, Yale University; Professor Louise F. Randolph, Mt. Holyoke College; Professor Horatio M. Reynolds, Yale University; Mrs. Horatio M. Reynolds, New Haven; Professor Thomas D. Seymour, Yale University; Dr. Charles H. Weller, New Haven; Professor Mary G. Williams, Mt. Holyoke College.

Of the Detroit Society :

Professor Walter Dennison, University of Michigan; Professor George Hempl, University of Michigan; Professor Francis W. Kelsey, University of Michigan; Professor Martin L. D'Ooge, University of Michigan; Professor Harry A. Sanders, University of Michigan.

Of the Iowa Society :

Professor Arthur Fairbanks, Iowa State University.

Of the Missouri Society :

Dr. Paul V. C. Baur, Yale University; Professor F. W. Shipley, Washington University; Professor A. M. Wilcox, University of Kansas.

Of the New York Society :

Professor Hamilton F. Allen, Princeton University; Professor Franz Boas, Columbia University; Professor Henry F. Burton, University of Rochester; Professor Howard Crosby Butler, Princeton

University; Professor Jesse B. Carter, Princeton University; Professor Karl P. Harrington, Wesleyan University; Miss Bettina Kahnweiler, New York; Professor Allan Marquand, Princeton University; Professor William K. Prentice, Princeton University; Professor Andrew F. West, Princeton University; Professor James R. Wheeler, Columbia University; Mr. Alain C. White, New York.

Of the Pennsylvania Society :

Professor Caroline L. Ransom, Bryn Mawr College; Miss Edith H. Hall, Bryn Mawr; Professor John C. Rolfe, University of Pennsylvania; Miss Mary M. Tyler, Media.

Of the Washington Society :

Professor Mitchell Carroll, George Washington University; Professor Joseph C. Hoppin, Washington.

Of the Wisconsin Society :

Professor George D. Hadzsits, University of Wisconsin.

The sessions were attended also by many members of the Philological Association or of the Anthropological Association, of the Managing Committees of the Schools at Athens, in Rome, or in Palestine, by officers of the supporting institutions, former members of the Schools, members of the Faculty of Cornell University, and others, — not members of the Institute.

The next General Meeting of the Institute will be held at the George Washington University, Washington, D.C., in Convocation Week (January), 1907, upon invitation of the Washington Society and the University. The annual meeting of the American Philological Association and of the American Anthropological Association will be held in conjunction with the meeting of the Institute.